



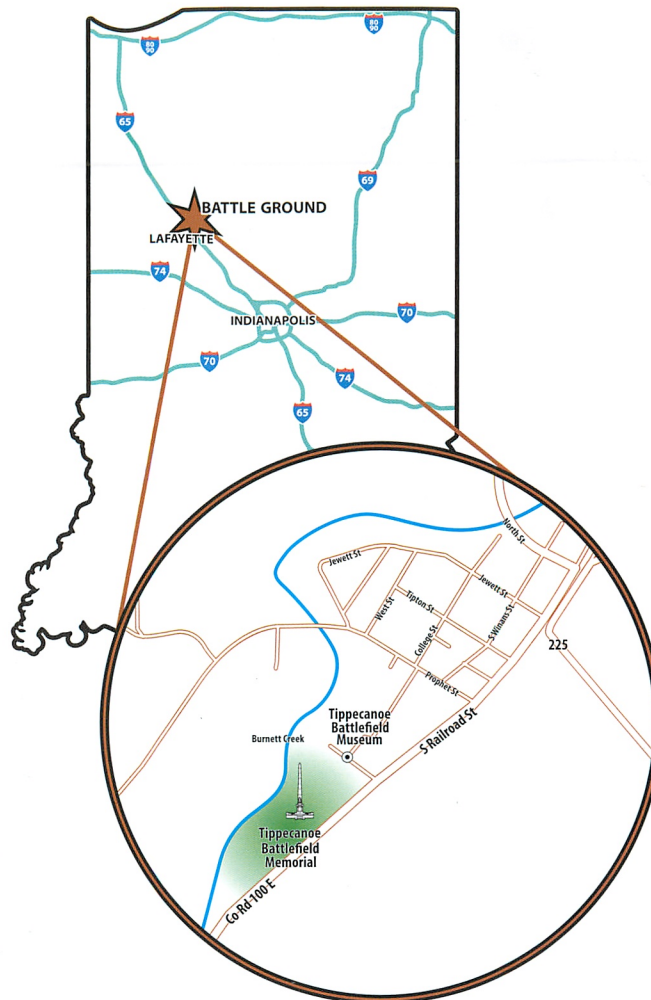
The Tippecanoe Battlefield is located just off I-65 at Exit 178, and is preserved and maintained through the efforts of the Tippecanoe County Park and Recreation Department. It is a place of weddings, picnics, family reunions, Easter egg hunts, and most importantly a place of solemn reflection honoring the sacrifices of combatants on both sides of the conflict that played out on these grounds.

Historical interpretation of the site is carried out by the Tippecanoe County Historical Association, a private, not for profit entity which operates an interpretive center and history store on the grounds.

The park is open dawn to dusk seven days a week at no charge. The interpretive center and history store serve as an educational and resource center for the history of the Indiana Territory and the early U.S. Republic. Hours are 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM, six days a week, closed on Wednesdays, except for winter hours observed in January and February, call or check website for admission fee.

Individual visitors can conduct their own self-guided tours of the museum and grounds. Guided tours and presentational programs are available for groups and may be tailored to the interests of school children, adults, or members of the military services.

Produced in cooperation
800-872-6648



Tippecanoe Battlefield Museum

200 Battle Ground Avenue
Battle Ground, IN 47920

For more information call 765-567-2147 or
visit our website www.tippecanoehistory.org



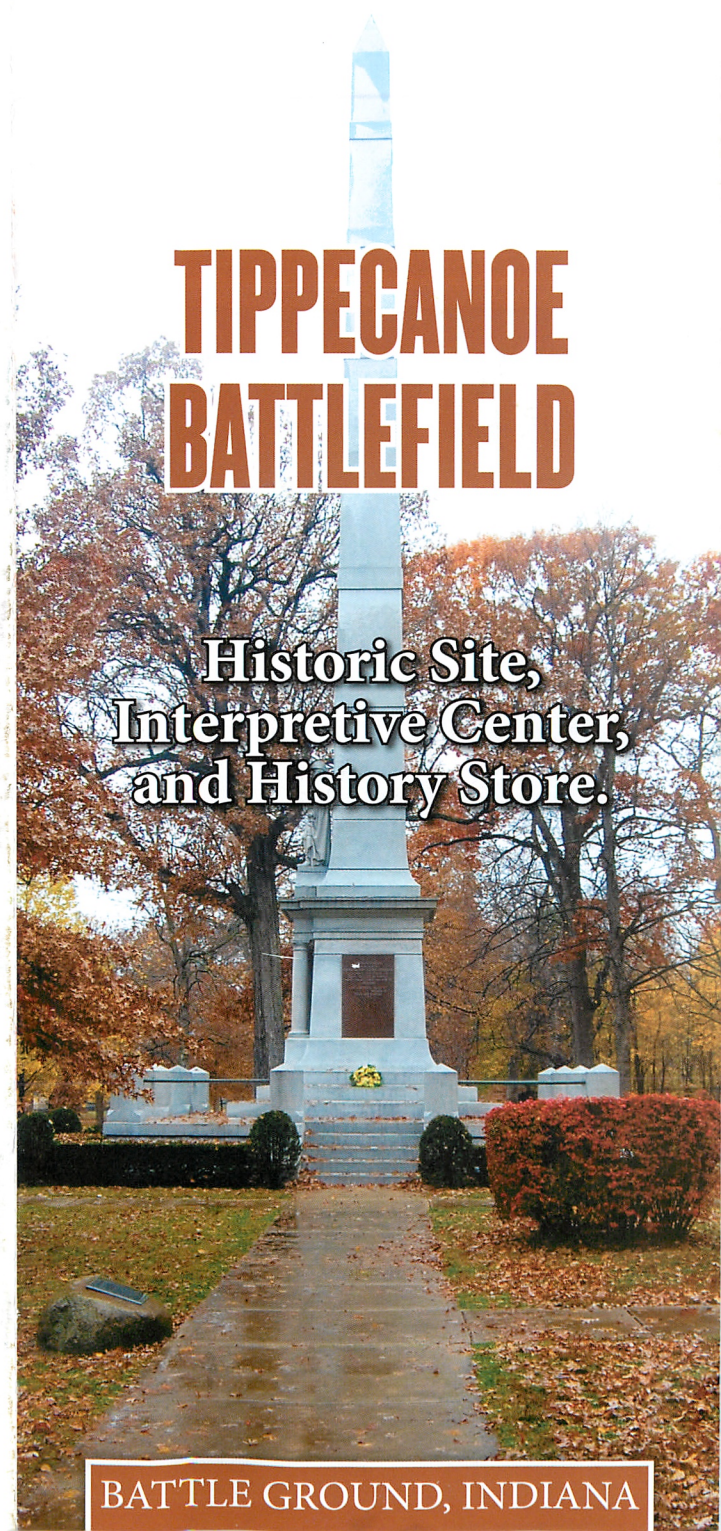
The Interpretive Center and
History Store are operated
by the Tippecanoe County
Historical Association,
Lafayette, IN.



To reserve the chapel or shelter call the
Tippecanoe County Park & Recreation Department
at 765-463-2306.

TIPPECANOE BATTLEFIELD

Historic Site,
Interpretive Center,
and History Store.



BATTLE GROUND, INDIANA

The Tippecanoe County Historical Association and the Tippecanoe County Park and Recreation Department welcome you to the site of the largest military action ever to take place in the present state of Indiana. Ancient oak trees still stand silent witness to the pre-dawn battle which took place beneath their boughs on a cold, wet, November morning some 200 years ago. The Battle of Tippecanoe was a prelude to the War of 1812, and helped shape the boundaries of the United States.

Image from the 200th Anniversary of the Battle in 2011 by Dan Hester.



In the spring of 1805, a Shawnee man notorious as a drunken miscreant fell comatose before his fire. Upon arising, he proclaimed that he had visited the Master of Life and received instructions as to how the Native people of North America could save themselves and preserve their way of life. He took the name Tenskwatawa, “The Open Door”, and began assembling a following of pilgrims who would eventually become a formidable religious / military movement and contest the westward expansion of the United States. Along with his heretofore obscure brother, Tecumseh, Tenskwatawa, now known to whites as “The Shawnee Prophet”, moved his followers to a site on the Wabash River which was to be his new capital city and training ground.

In response to ever increasing hostilities on the frontier, United States Regulars and militia under the command of territorial governor William Henry Harrison reached Prophet’s Town on November 6th, 1811, with orders to effect its evacuation, peacefully if possible. Mindful of those orders, the army went into camp for the night on the ridge presently known as the Tippecanoe Battlefield, slightly over a mile from the Native headquarters. A council meeting planned for the next day was never to occur, however, since the army was attacked by warriors from Prophet’s Town in the early morning of November 7th.

Today you can stand in the footprints of American soldiers who fought and died here as the young United States struggled to control its Northwest Territory against determined Native resistance fighters allied with British Canada. Feel the abject terror of fatigued and untested troops attacked in the darkness by a fierce enemy they could not see. Contemplate the desperate rage of native warriors caught in an unwinnable effort to protect family and territory from an advancing culture they could neither stop nor fully comprehend.



Museum Exhibits



Monument